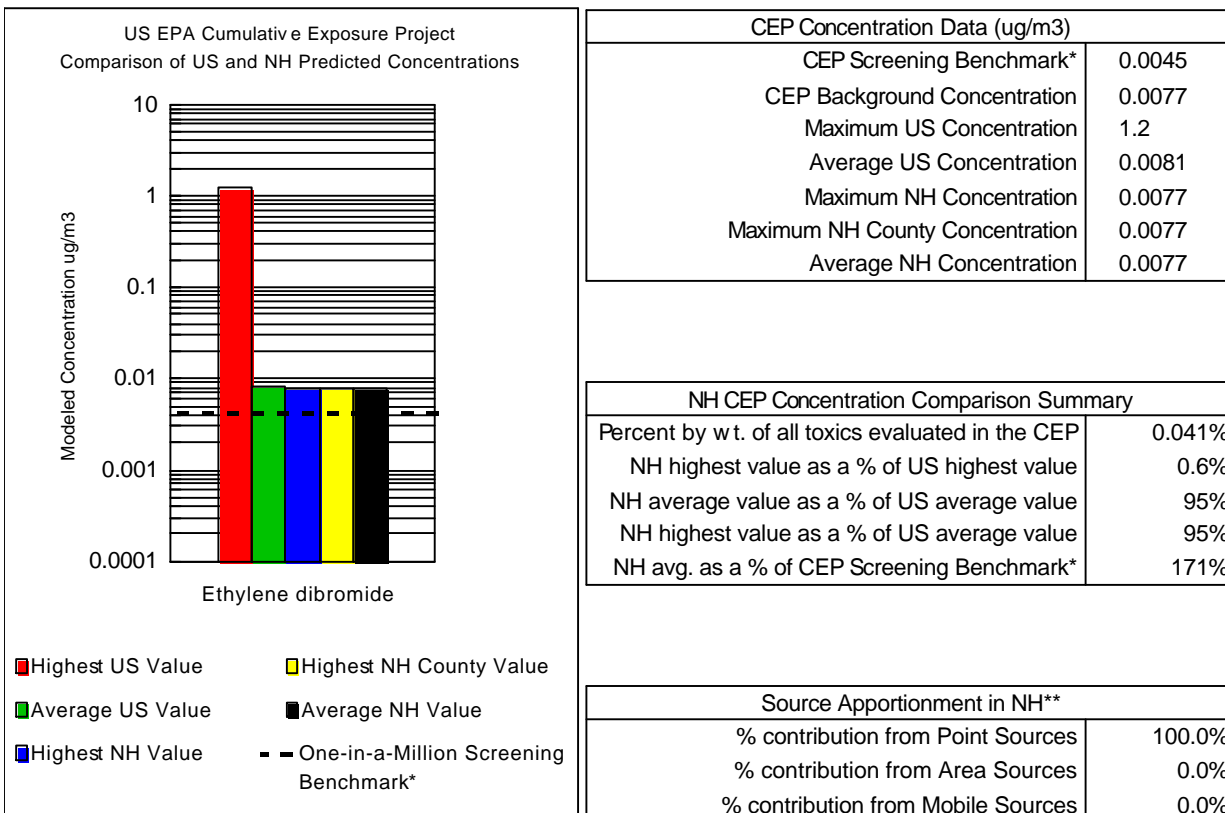


Health Effects Information for Toxic Air Pollutants of Concern in New Hampshire (as identified in the US EPA Cumulative Exposure Project)

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE



Overview of Health Effects

Probable carcinogen, based on observed increases in a variety of tumors in laboratory animals exposed by three different routes of administration including: inhalation, oral route, and dermal exposure. Noncancer effects to the liver, kidneys and brain. Birth defects observed in laboratory animal studies. Decreased fertility in lab animals. Sperm abnormalities in occupationally exposed workers and in animal studies. Acute effects to the central nervous system at high levels.

Carcinogenicity Classification

Probable Human Carcinogen

(EPA Group B2)

* In developing the CEP, EPA established screening benchmark concentrations for each modeled toxic air pollutant below which there is likely to be no public health concern. To estimate potential cancer concerns, the CEP used a screening benchmark of 1-in-a-million excess risk of cancer. A risk level of 1-in-a-million means that one person out of one million equally exposed people would potentially contract cancer if exposed continuously (24 hours per day) to the specified concentration over 70 years (an assumed lifetime). This one case would be in addition to the number of cancer cases that would normally occur in a normally exposed population of one million people.

** Source apportionment reflects the estimated contribution from each of the three source categories. Point sources include major industrial emission sources such as power plants and manufacturing plants. Area sources are typically smaller sources such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners, auto body shops, and the use of consumer products in the home. Mobile sources include emissions from automobiles, trucks and buses.